UNITED
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Security Council

Distr.
GENERAL

S/22639
24 May 1991
ENGLISH
ORIGINAL: SPANISH

LETTER DATED 17 MAY 1991 FROM THE CHARGE D'AFFAIRES A.I. OF THE PERMANENT MISSION OF PANAMA TO THE UNITED NATIONS ADDRESSED TO THE PRESIDENT OF THE SECURITY COUNCIL

I have the honour to transmit to you a letter from the Minister for Foreign Affairs of the Republic of Panama, His Excellency Mr. Julio E. Linares.

I should be grateful if you could have this letter and its annex circulated as a document of the Security Council.

(Signed) Eduardo A. HEART
Ambassador
Deputy Permanent Representative
Chargé d'affaires a.i.

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UNITED
NATIONS

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Security Council

Distr.
GENERAL

S/22640
24 May 1991

ORIGINAL: ENGLISH

LETTER DATED 24 MAY 1991 FROM THE CHARGE D'AFFAIRES A.I. OF THE PERMANENT OBSERVER MISSION OF PALESTINE TO THE UNITED NATIONS ADDRESSED TO THE PRESIDENT OF THE SECURITY COUNCIL

I have the honour to request that, in accordance with its previous practice, the Security Council invite Dr. Riyad Mansour, Deputy Permanent Observer of Palestine to the United Nations, Chargé d'affaires a.i., to participate in the current debate of the Security Council on the item entitled "The situation in the occupied Arab territories".

(Signed) Dr. Riyad MANSOUR
Deputy Permanent Observer
of Palestine to the United Nations
Chargé d'affaires a.i.

91-17035 2349f (E)

UNITED
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General Assembly Security Council

Distr.
GENERAL

A/45/1017
S/22641
24 May 1991
ENGLISH
ORIGINAL: ARABIC

GENERAL ASSEMBLY
Forty-fifth session
Agenda items 23 and 35
QUESTION OF PALESTINE
THE SITUATION IN THE MIDDLE EAST

SECURITY COUNCIL
Forty-sixth year

Letter dated 24 May 1991 from the Permanent Representative of Egypt to the United Nations addressed to the Secretary-General

I have the honour to transmit herewith the text of a statement issued by the Egyptian Ministry of Foreign Affairs on 21 May 1991 regarding the decision of the Israeli Government to expel four Palestinians.

I should be grateful if you would have this letter and its annex circulated as an official document of the General Assembly under items 23 and 35, and of the Security Council.

(Signed) Mohamed Noman GALAL
Minister Plenipotentiary

Annex

Statement of the Egyptian Ministry of Foreign Affairs dated 21 May 1991 concerning the decision of the Israeli Government to expel four Palestinians

Following the recent decision of the Israeli Government to expel four Palestinians from the Gaza Strip, an official source in the Ministry of Foreign Affairs has stated that this was a flagrant violation of all international agreements pertaining to the protection of civilians in the occupied territories and in particular the fourth Geneva Convention of 1949.

The Ministry expressed Egypt's rejection of this decision, which in no way contributed to strengthening the peaceful course in favour of which concerted international efforts were currently being made in order to find a just and comprehensive solution to the Palestinian problem, which was the crux of the Arab-Israeli conflict.

The Ministry urged the Israeli Government to cease using such oppressive measures and instead to move towards building confidence with the Palestinian people, which had suffered greatly under the occupation. At the same time, the Ministry appealed to the international community to reaffirm its unanimous position with regard to protecting Palestinian rights in the occupied Palestinian territories, guaranteeing the exercise of their right to live in peace on their land and property, and restoring their inalienable rights within the framework of a peaceful, just and durable settlement.

UNITED
NATIONS

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Security Council

Distr.
GENERAL

S/22642
29 May 1991

ORIGINAL: ENGLISH

NOTE BY THE PRESIDENT OF THE SECURITY COUNCIL

The attached letter dated 28 May 1991 from the Permanent Observer of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea to the United Nations was addressed to the President of the Security Council. In accordance with the request therein contained, the letter is being circulated as a document of the Security Council.

Annex

Letter dated 28 May 1991 from the Permanent Observer of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea to the United Nations addressed to the President of the Security Council

I have the honour to forward to you the Statement of 27 May 1991 of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea.

I request that this letter, together with the enclosed Statement of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs, be circulated as a document of the Security Council.

(Signed) PAK Gil Yon
Ambassador
Permanent Observer

Enclosure

Statement issued on 27 May 1991 by the Ministry of Foreign Affairs of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea

Korea's entry into the United Nations is a crucial issue directly related to the vital interests of our people who desire to rejoin the severed blood vein of the divided country and the nation and achieve reunification.

The Government of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea has consistently respected the Charter of the United Nations aimed at the preservation of international peace and security and the development of friendly relations among nations and hoped to join the United Nations.

Our Republic, a full-fledged independent and sovereign state, is fully qualified to become a Member State of the United Nations.

However, under the specific conditions of our divided country, we have considered our United Nations membership in the light of national reunification in conformity with the desire of the whole nation and made patient efforts to resolve this issue under all circumstances in the interest of the cause of reunification.

It is from this standpoint that, with regard to the United Nations membership, the Government of our Republic has consistently called for entry into the United Nations as one reunified Korea after the establishment of confederation and advanced a reasonable proposal that the north and south should share one seat, not seeking separate membership, if the north and south should join it before reunification.

Hoping that the north and the south would debate on the issue related to the United Nations first and submit the results to the United Nations, we proposed this issue as an important agenda item at the north-south high-level talks and made every sincere effort towards its solution.

Many countries of the world have also hoped that the issue of Korea's United Nations membership would be settled in favour of reunification through north-south consultations.

The south Korean authorities, however, insisting on their splittist idea of United Nations membership, have not only turned down our proposal for one-seat United Nations membership at the north-south high-level talks but also stated that they would no more talk about this issue at the forthcoming round of the talks.

Moreover, the south Korean authorities recently made their "unilateral entry into the United Nations" their policy and went the length of formally submitting a "Government Memorandum" to the Security Council of the United

Nations in this connection to attain their unilateral purpose, taking advantage of the rapid changes in the international situation.

Since the north-south high-level talks have been brought to a deadlock by the south Korean side and it is unpredictable when the talks would be resumed in view of the present situation of south Korea, we had contacts between the permanent observers of the north and south to the United Nations, for an early settlement of the United Nations problem.

At these contacts, the south Korean side repeated its contention that the policy of the "unilateral United Nations membership" is inalterable and left no room for any compromise.

The fact led us to clearly confirm that the scheme of the south Korean authorities for "unilateral United Nations membership" is adamantine.

The south Korean authorities are committing the never-to-be condoned treason to divide Korea into two parts through the United Nations arena by trying to force their way into the United Nations against the desire of the entire Korean nation for reunification.

The south Korean authorities wounded the posterity. As the south Korean authorities insist on their unilateral United Nations membership, if we leave this alone, important issues related to the interests of the entire Korean nations would be dealt with in a biased manner on the United Nations rostrum and this would entail grave consequences.

We can never let it go that way.

The Government of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea has no alternative but to enter the United Nations at the present stage as a step to tide over such temporary difficulties created by the south Korean authorities.

Proceeding from its consistent standpoint of supporting the United Nations Charter, the Government of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea will submit an official application for its United Nations membership to the Secretary-General of the United Nations through appropriate formalities.

This is a decision we have taken under unavoidable circumstances created by the splittist moves of the south Korean authorities.

Today's abnormal situation under which the north and south of Korea have to apply for United Nations membership separately is another big difficulty in the way of achieving national reunification.

The people from all walks of life and the opposition forces of south Korea have struggled against south Korea's "unilateral United Nations membership", linking our country's entry into the United Nations with the prospect of its reunification. In this they sought to prevent the permanent division of the country and the nation and accomplish reunification.

The new difficulty created in the way to reunification by the south Korean authorities will certainly be overcome by the unified efforts of the whole nation and its irresistible desire for reunification.

The present-day situation in which the north and the south of Korea have to apply for the United Nations membership separately must never remain unchanged permanently.

We will remain invariable in our hope that the north and south will occupy one seat at the United Nations with a single state nomenclature.

The Government of the Republic will actively strive on the United Nations rostrum to see that the problem of Korea's reunification and international issues will be resolved in the interest of our nation and in conformity with the requirements of world peace and security.

27 May 1991
Pyongyang

UNITED
NATIONS

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Security Council

Distr.
GENERAL

S/22642*
3 June 1991

ORIGINAL: ENGLISH

NOTE BY THE PRESIDENT OF THE SECURITY COUNCIL

The attached letter dated 28 May 1991 from the Permanent Observer of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea to the United Nations was addressed to the President of the Security Council. In accordance with the request therein contained, the letter is being circulated as a document of the Security Council.

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* Reissued for technical reasons.

Annex

Letter dated 28 May 1991 from the Permanent Observer of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea to the United Nations addressed to the President of the Security Council

I have the honour to forward to you the Statement of 27 May 1991 of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea.

I request that this letter, together with the enclosed Statement of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs, be circulated as a document of the Security Council.

(Signed) PAK Gil Yon
Ambassador
Permanent Observer

Enclosure

Statement issued on 27 May 1991 by the Ministry of Foreign Affairs of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea

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Our Republic, a full-fledged independent and sovereign state, is fully qualified to become a Member State of the United Nations.

However, under the specific conditions of our divided country, we have considered our United Nations membership in the light of national reunification in conformity with the desire of the whole nation and made patient efforts to resolve this issue under all circumstances in the interest of the cause of reunification.

It is from this standpoint that, with regard to the United Nations membership, the Government of our Republic has consistently called for entry into the United Nations as one reunified Korea after the establishment of confederation and advanced a reasonable proposal that the north and south should share one seat, not seeking separate membership, if the north and south should join it before reunification.

Hoping that the north and the south would debate on the issue related to the United Nations first and submit the results to the United Nations, we proposed this issue as an important agenda item at the north-south high-level talks and made every sincere effort towards its solution.

Many countries of the world have also hoped that the issue of Korea's United Nations membership would be settled in favour of reunification through north-south consultations.

The south Korean authorities, however, insisting on their splittist idea of United Nations membership, have not only turned down our proposal for one-seat United Nations membership at the north-south high-level talks but also stated that they would no more talk about this issue at the forthcoming round of the talks.

Moreover, the south Korean authorities recently made their "unilateral entry into the United Nations" their policy and went the length of formally submitting a "Government Memorandum" to the Security Council of the United

Nations in this connection to attain their unilateral purpose, taking advantage of the rapid changes in the international situation.

Since the north-south high-level talks have been brought to a deadlock by the south Korean side and it is unpredictable when the talks would be resumed in view of the present situation of south Korea, we had contacts between the permanent observers of the north and south to the United Nations, for an early settlement of the United Nations problem.

At these contacts, the south Korean side repeated its contention that the policy of the "unilateral United Nations membership" is inalterable and left no room for any compromise.

The fact led us to clearly confirm that the scheme of the south Korean authorities for "unilateral United Nations membership" is adamantine.

The south Korean authorities are committing the never-to-be condoned treason to divide Korea into two parts through the United Nations arena by trying to force their way into the United Nations against the desire of the entire Korean nation for reunification.

The south Korean authorities would never be able to evade the responsibility for this before the history, the nation and the posterity. As the south Korean authorities insist on their unilateral United Nations membership, if we leave this alone, important issues related to the interests of the entire Korean nations would be dealt with in a biased manner on the United Nations rostrum and this would entail grave consequences.

We can never let it go that way.

The Government of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea has no alternative but to enter the United Nations at the present stage as a step to tide over such temporary difficulties created by the south Korean authorities.

Proceeding from its consistent standpoint of supporting the United Nations Charter, the Government of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea will submit an official application for its United Nations membership to the Secretary-General of the United Nations through appropriate formalities.

This is a decision we have taken under unavoidable circumstances created by the splittist moves of the south Korean authorities.

Today's abnormal situation under which the north and south of Korea have to apply for United Nations membership separately is another big difficulty in the way of achieving national reunification.

The people from all walks of life and the opposition forces of south Korea have struggled against south Korea's "unilateral United Nations membership", linking our country's entry into the United Nations with the prospect of its reunification. In this they sought to prevent the permanent division of the country and the nation and accomplish reunification.

The new difficulty created in the way to reunification by the south Korean authorities will certainly be overcome by the unified efforts of the whole nation and its irresistible desire for reunification.

The present-day situation in which the north and the south of Korea have to apply for the United Nations membership separately must never remain unchanged permanently.

We will remain invariable in our hope that the north and south will occupy one seat at the United Nations with a single state nomenclature.

The Government of the Republic will actively strive on the United Nations rostrum to see that the problem of Korea's reunification and international issues will be resolved in the interest of our nation and in conformity with the requirements of world peace and security.

27 May 1991
Pyongyang

UNITED
NATIONS

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Security Council

Distr.
GENERAL

S/22643
28 May 1991
ENGLISH
ORIGINAL: ARABIC

LETTER DATED 27 MAY 1991 FROM THE PERMANENT REPRESENTATIVE OF IRAQ TO THE UNITED NATIONS ADDRESSED TO THE PRESIDENT OF THE SECURITY COUNCIL

On instructions from my Government, I have the honour to transmit herewith a letter dated 27 May 1991 from Mr. Ahmed Hussein, Minister for Foreign Affairs of the Republic of Iraq, concerning Iraq's position with regard to Security Council resolution 692 (1991).

I should be grateful if you would have this letter and its annex circulated as a document of the Security Council.

(Signed) Abdul Amir A. AL-ANBARI
Ambassador
Permanent Representative

Annex

Letter dated 27 May 1991 from the Minister for Foreign Affairs of Iraq addressed to the President of the Security Council

After taking note of Security Council resolution 692 (1991), I see it as my duty to inform you of my country's position with regard to that resolution, since it includes provisions which endanger not only Iraq but all concepts of justice and equity, as well as the essence of international law.

Security Council resolution 692 (1991) adds a further dangerous precedent to the series of precedents established by the Council's resolutions against Iraq since 2 August 1990. Although the resolution is of a procedural nature, its consequences and repercussions on the future of the Iraqi people and succeeding generations make it my duty and responsibility formally to notify you of Iraq's position. The Council's refusal to permit open discussion before the adoption of the resolution denied us the opportunity to express our views and prevented international public opinion and the States Members of the Organization from acquainting themselves with the facts which upholders of justice helped to record.

I am adding nothing new when I mention the Security Council's inability to adopt resolutions restoring the usurped right of the Palestinian people and recognizing its inalienable rights to self-determination and the establishment of its own State. Even in the notable exceptional circumstances when the United States voted in favour of Security Council resolution 487 (1981), which condemned Israel for its aggressive attack on the Tammuz nuclear reactor (used for peaceful purposes), the United States did not show any zeal in urging the Security Council to take the measures required to implement that resolution and to oblige Israel to pay the reparations thus provided for.

As a result of the developments in international relations between the Eastern and Western camps, the United States has become the dominant element in the Security Council. It has exploited its influence by forcing the Council to adopt unjust resolutions for the purpose of bestowing international legitimacy on the plan of aggression which it implemented together with its allies against Iraq, without any control or supervision over the military operations by the Council. The United States and its allies were thus left free to destroy Iraq and to shatter its potential and economic infrastructure.

Under resolution 692 (1991), the Council established a political body to take decisions on judicial matters. It made this body both an adversary of Iraq and, at the same time, an arbitrator of its affairs. While the essential task of the Security Council, as a principal organ of the United Nations, is to maintain international peace and security, the Charter entrusts the International Court of Justice, as a separate principal organ of the Organization, with the task of rendering judgements on judicial cases and determining levels of reparations. The Council has thus, under great pressure from the United States of America, Britain and France, been converted from a

political into a judicial authority. While the International Court of Justice is an independent authority composed of a body of independent judges, elected regardless of their nationality from among persons of high moral character, who possess the qualifications required in their respective countries for appointment to the highest judicial offices, or are jurisconsults of recognized competence in international law, the Reparations Fund and its Governing Council, established under resolution 692 (1991), reflect the political composition of the Security Council, the object of which - following the end of the Second World War - was to achieve political equilibrium between the victorious allied Powers. Is it right that the Security Council should be converted from a principal organ for the maintenance of international peace and security into an organ which establishes judicial organs subsidiary to itself? It is not empowered to do so under the Charter and, in so doing, encroaches on the authority of another principal organ, namely, the International Court of Justice.

Iraq's responsibility for reparations under paragraph 16 of resolution 687 (1991) must be determined in accordance with the rules and procedures established by international law rather than on the basis of the general policy laid down by the "Governing Council" of the Reparations Fund established under resolution 692 (1991). This Council is to take decisions on claims for compensation which may exceed tens of billions.

The political composition of this Council will make the criterion for consideration of compensation based on the interests and policies of the States members of the Council, not on the principles of international law, without according Iraq the right to defend itself or consult its current and future economic interests. The first proof of this is the Security Council's failure to take into consideration the request made by Iraq for a five-year moratorium on the payment of compensation in the light of its current economic circumstances and the need to meet the basic requirements of the Iraqi people and to repair the damage which Iraq has suffered as a result of the aggression against it. A further proof is that the Security Council has ignored the damage suffered by Iraq - which was many times more than the damage suffered by other countries - as a result of the intensive aerial bombardment aimed at civilian centres and economic and cultural installations, which wrought, according to the description in the report of Mr. Martti Ahtisaari, Under-Secretary-General for Administration and Management, on the situation in Iraq, contained in document S/22366 of 20 March 1991, near-apocalyptic results upon "what had been ... a rather highly urbanized and mechanized society. Now, most means of modern life support have been destroyed or rendered tenuous. Iraq has, for some time to come, been relegated to a pre-industrial age, but with all the disabilities of post-industrial dependency on an intensive use of energy and technology".

This neutral report gave a true picture of the effects of the aggression of the United States of America and its allies on food, agriculture, water, sanitation, health, power, transportation, communications and logistics. What has the Security Council done to deal with these effects that arose out of a

grave and unprecedented excess in the implementation of objectives of a Security Council resolution that were not specified therein?

The main features of this destruction were pinpointed by a Harvard University mission, a neutral body, which visited Iraq and published a report on 22 May 1991. It perceived by itself, without any intervention by the Iraqi authorities, the truth of the situation with regard to health and living conditions in Iraq. Its report drew up future death certificates for 170,000 Iraqi children who would die in the course of the year as a result of the effects left by the Gulf War on sanitation in Iraq and the destruction of power generating and water purifying centres, which would lead to the spread of epidemics of cholera, typhoid and communicable diseases. Where are the human rights that the United States upholds? Is it human rights for them to impose an embargo on the Iraqi people for a period close on one year without permitting Iraq to export its oil to meet its basic requirements? The Committee on sanctions has even refused Iraq's request to export a limited amount of oil and petroleum products on the basis of paragraph 23 of resolution 687 (1991), which was drafted by the United States and its allies.

The Security Council's response to the efforts of the United States and its allies to impose proportional appropriations from Iraqi oil revenues means indirectly giving the Council powers of disposal over the oil resources of the people of Iraq with regard to the level of production. The United States and the biased States will thereby realize another objective, namely, the smashing also of the Organization of Petroleum Exporting Countries (OPEC) and the elimination of its right to control its oil resources and determine its exports of crude oil and petroleum products.

Resolution 692 (1991) has opened the door wide to all greedy and crafty parties to submit various false or exaggerated claims without Iraq having any right to establish their lack of legitimacy.

The sure results of this resolution will be to impoverish the Iraqi people and future generations for decades to come and to punish the current Iraqi generation, which has suffered and is still suffering the effects of the economic embargo and military aggression. The resolution will lead to the creation of favourable conditions for the spread of epidemics and social problems and the spread of crime. These results will lead to destabilization in the region and the creation of new foci of confict and tension, and that will have a far-reaching effect on world peace.

The actions of the Security Council and its Committee on sanctions point to the existence of deliberate dilatoriness and obfuscation aimed at prolonging the term of the embargo and not lifting it for the purpose of realizing political objectives of certain States to the detriment of Iraq at a time when Iraq is fulfilling all its obligations.

Resolution 692 (1991) is unprecedented and has no basis in the United Nations Charter or any international convention. The absolute powers that

were given to the Governing Council of the Fund have never been given to any international organization in modern history.

By this resolution, the Security Council has sown the seed of the destruction of the body which it has created without any legal and just basis. This has made the credibility of the Council and its responsibility for the maintenance of international peace and security the subject of profound doubt. The history of the United Nations will, unquestionably, contain black pages full of condemnation of all the unjust and biased resolutions which were adopted by the Security Council against Iraq under United States pressure and which constitute precedents involving not only the demolition of Iraq's rights but also the destruction of the values of justice and fairness and the defacing of the foundations and content of international law.

Accept, Sir, the assurances of my highest consideration.

(Signed) Ahmed HUSSEIN
Minister for Foreign Affairs of
the Republic of Iraq

UNITED
NATIONS

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Security Council

Distr.
GENERAL

S/22644
28 May 1991
ENGLISH
ORIGINAL: SPANISH

LETTER DATED 28 MAY 1991 FROM THE PERMANENT REPRESENTATIVE OF CUBA TO THE UNITED NATIONS ADDRESSED TO THE SECRETARY-GENERAL

I have the honour to transmit to you herewith the Joint Declaration signed by the Government of Angola and the Government of Cuba concerning the completion, on 25 May 1991, of the schedule for the return of the contingent of Cuban internationalist troops.

I should be grateful if you would make the necessary arrangements for this letter and its annex to be issued and circulated as an official document of the Security Council.

(Signed) Ricardo ALARCON de QUESADA
Ambassador
Permanent Representative
of Cuba to the United Nations

Annex

Joint Declaration by the Government of Cuba and the Government of Angola concerning the completion of the schedule for the return of the contingent of Cuban internationalist troops

The Government of the Republic of Cuba and the Government of the People's Republic of Angola have examined the implementation of the Bilateral Agreement signed in New York on 22 December 1988, which established a 27-month schedule for the phased withdrawal of the contingent of Cuban internationalist troops, then numbering 50,000.

The Government of Angola and the Government of Cuba are proud that they have both complied strictly with the provisions regarding deadlines and numbers set forth in the approved schedule, implementation of which has been supervised by the United Nations Angola Verification Mission (UNAVEM), established for that purpose at the request of Angola and Cuba as a pledge of their good faith.

Even before the actual schedule was under way, 3,000 combatants were repatriated between January and April 1989, as a goodwill gesture. The first phase of the withdrawal took place between April and October 1989; 50.3 per cent of the troops, or 25,181 combatants, were repatriated at a rate of over 3,600 a month.

The second phase, which was supposed to end on 30 March 1990, ended one month late, because of unwarranted actions by UNITA against Cuban troops. By April 1990, 33,048 troops, or 66 per cent of the total, had been withdrawn.

By September 1990, the third phase had been completed: 38,000 internationalists, or 76 per cent of the contingent, had returned to Cuba by that date. By the middle of the present month, part of the fourth phase had been completed, with the return of a total of 47,090 troops.

Through a complex and costly operation, 94 per cent of the internationalist combatants had returned by 15 May. At the same time, armaments and technical combat equipment belonging to the Revolutionary Armed Forces have been returned to Cuba.

The Government of Angola and the Government of Cuba, with the sole collaboration of the Government of the Soviet Union, and without any other form of international cooperation or assistance, have tackled this immense economic and logistical task so as to honour their commitments and to contribute, following the withdrawal of South African troops from Angolan territory, to the consolidation of the independence of the People's Republic of Angola, and to the implementation of Security Council resolution 435 (1978) concerning the independence of Namibia and peace and security in south-western Africa.

Under the terms of the Bilateral Agreement, the schedule is supposed to be completed by 30 June 1991. Nevertheless, the Government of the People's Republic of Angola and the Government of the Republic of Cuba, taking into account the new situation resulting from the independence of Namibia and the climate created by the initial results of the negotiations between the legitimate Government of the People's Republic of Angola and UNITA, and with the aim of making a constructive gesture of peace and demonstrating confidence that the normalization of the internal situation is irreversible, have decided to bring forward the conclusion of the schedule and complete, by 25 May, the repatriation of the 1,910 Cuban internationalist troops still in the People's Republic of Angola.

On that date, the Government of the People's Republic of Angola and the Government of the Republic of Cuba will have honoured in exemplary fashion, 36 days before the deadline, the bilateral commitment which they undertook before the United Nations and the international community.

Angola and Cuba have given formal notice of this decision to the Secretary-General of the United Nations and to all the parties involved in the New York Agreements of December 1988, in the hope that this gesture will help to put an end to all foreign interference, consolidate stability, further the national reconstruction of the People's Republic of Angola, and promote a climate of peace, mutual respect and collaboration in southern Africa.

Issued simultaneously at Havana and Luanda on 23 May 1991.

UNITED NATIONS

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Security Council

Distr.
GENERAL

S/22644*
28 May 1991
ENGLISH
ORIGINAL: SPANISH

LETTER DATED 24 MAY 1991 FROM THE CHARGE D'AFFAIRES A.I. OF THE PERMANENT MISSION OF ANGOLA TO THE UNITED NATIONS AND THE PERMANENT REPRESENTATIVE OF CUBA TO THE UNITED NATIONS ADDRESSED TO THE SECRETARY-GENERAL

We have the honour to transmit to you herewith the Joint Declaration signed by the Government of Angola and the Government of Cuba concerning the completion, on 25 May 1991, of the schedule for the return of the contingent of Cuban internationalist troops.

We should be grateful if you would make the necessary arrangements for this letter and its annex to be issued and circulated as an official document of the Security Council.

(Signed) Apolinario CORREIA
Chargé d'affaires a.i.
Permanent Mission of the People's Republic of Angola to the United Nations

(Signed) Ricardo ALARCON de QUESADA
Ambassador
Permanent Representative
of Cuba to the United Nations

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* Reissued for technical reasons.

Annex

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Issued simultaneously at Havana and Luanda on 23 May 1991.

UNITED
NATIONS

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Security Council

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S/22644/Corr.1
29 May 1991
ENGLISH
ORIGINAL: SPANISH

LETTER DATED 24 MAY 1991 FROM THE PERMANENT REPRESENTATIVE OF CUBA TO THE UNITED NATIONS ADDRESSED TO THE SECRETARY-GENERAL

Corrigendum

The heading should read as above.

91-17378 2333i (E)

UNITED
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General Assembly Security Council

Distr.
GENERAL

A/46/190
S/22645
28 May 1991

ORIGINAL: ENGLISH

GENERAL ASSEMBLY
Forty-sixth session
Items 29 and 68 of the preliminary list*
THE SITUATION IN AFGHANISTAN AND ITS
IMPLICATIONS FOR INTERNATIONAL
PEACE AND SECURITY
REVIEW OF THE IMPLEMENTATION OF THE
DECLARATION ON THE STRENGTHENING
OF INTERNATIONAL SECURITY

SECURITY COUNCIL
Forty-sixth year

Letter dated 24 May 1991 from the Chargé d'affaires a.i. of the Permanent Mission of Afghanistan to the United Nations addressed to the Secretary-General

I have the honour to transmit to you a statement dated 22 May 1991 issued by the Government of the Republic of Afghanistan (see annex).

I have further the honour to request that the present letter and its annex be circulated as an official document of the General Assembly, under items 29 and 68 of the preliminary list, and of the Security Council.

(Signed) Mohammad E. ROSHAN-RAWAAN
Chargé d'affaires a.i.

* A/46/50.

ANNEX

Statement issued on 22 May 1991 by the Government of Afghanistan

The Secretary-General of the United Nations made a five-point statement, issued in New York on 21 May 1991, as a basis for a political and peaceful solution of the Afghan conflict.

Since the very outset, the State of the Republic of Afghanistan has actively participated in the working out and drafting process of the statement in a spirit of sincere cooperation with His Excellency the Secretary-General and his representative.

Welcoming and fully supporting the statement, the State of the Republic of Afghanistan is ready to utilize all the possibilities for close cooperation with all the sides concerned as well as with the Secretary-General.

The State of the Republic of Afghanistan is of the conviction that the realization of the statement, which relies on the existing realities, reflecting the views and interests of all sides concerned, could lead to an end to war and bloodshed in our country and a firm foundation for ensuring peace in the country and the consolidation of independence, national sovereignty and territorial integrity of the country.

The State of the Republic of Afghanistan considers the principles reflected in the statement in conformity with aspirations of the Afghan people, that is the restoration of peace and cessation of war in accord with previous proposals of the Republic of Afghanistan. The State of the Republic of Afghanistan calls upon all the Afghan opposition leaders, local commanders as well as parties and all circles and personalities inside and outside the country to respond positively to the call of the international community for achieving a political solution and cessation of war and, by making use of this historical opportunity, spare no efforts in close cooperation for its realization.

The State of the Republic of Afghanistan calls upon the international community, the neighbouring countries, the Islamic States and all the international organizations, circles and personalities to cooperate unitedly and closely for the realization of the statement and to help the Afghans in achieving peace.

The State of the Republic of Afghanistan expresses its gratitude for the sincere efforts of His Excellency the Secretary-General in assisting our country in achieving a comprehensive and peaceful solution of the Afghan issue and pledges to His Excellency its sincere and selfless cooperation on this path.

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Forty-sixth session
Item 19 of the preliminary list*

SECURITY COUNCIL
Forty-sixth year

IMPLEMENTATION OF THE DECLARATION ON THE GRANTING OF INDEPENDENCE TO COLONIAL COUNTRIES AND PEOPLES

Letter dated 24 May 1991 from the Permanent Representative of Venezuela to the United Nations addressed to the Secretary-General

I have the honour to refer to Security Council resolution 690 (1991), by which the Council decided to establish the United Nations Mission for the Referendum in Western Sahara.

At this historic juncture, Venezuela is especially pleased to reaffirm its support for your efforts to reach a just and lasting solution of the question of Western Sahara, in particular as regards the organization and supervision by the United Nations - in cooperation with the Organization of African Unity - of a referendum for self-determination of the people of Western Sahara.

I should be grateful if you would arrange for this letter to be circulated as a document of the General Assembly, under item 19 of the preliminary list, and of the Security Council.

(Signed) Diego ARRIA
Ambassador
Permanent Representative

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* A/46/50.

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QUESTION OF CYPRUS
REVIEW OF THE IMPLEMENTATION OF THE DECLARATION ON THE STRENGTHENING OF INTERNATIONAL SECURITY

SECURITY COUNCIL
Forty-sixth year

Letter dated 28 May 1991 from the Permanent Representative of Cyprus to the United Nations addressed to the Secretary-General

I have the honour to inform you that the European Parliament adopted on 17 May 1991 a resolution on the role of Europe in relation to security in the Mediterranean, by 125 votes in favour, one against and one abstention.

The relevant part referring to Cyprus is attached herewith and I shall be very grateful if this letter and its annex were circulated as a document of the General Assembly, under items 45 and 68 of the preliminary list, and of the Security Council.

(Signed) Andreas MAVROMMATIS
Ambassador
Permanent Representative of
Cyprus to the United Nations

* A/46/50.

ANNEX

Resolution adopted on 17 May 1991 by the European Parliament on the role of Europe in relation to security in the Mediterranean

The European Parliament,

Recognizes that, although the Mediterranean needs to be seen in an overall political perspective and its problems, particularly in matters of security, are indivisible, it is nevertheless possible for specific measures to be adapted to the different circumstances or conflict zones, viz.: the Western Mediterranean (conflict in the Western Sahara), the Eastern Mediterranean (the dispute over Cyprus), the Near East (Arab-Israeli conflict, the Palestinian question and the conflict in Lebanon), the Middle East (Gulf War, the Kurdish problem); and that measures for preventing and settling conflicts must consequently be tailored to the specific circumstances and causes of conflict in the regions concerned to facilitate efforts to find prompt solutions;

Takes the view that crises and conflicts in the Mediterranean must be solved in the first instance by the directly affected parties themselves, and that action by other countries or groups of countries must in the first instance be confined to proposing initiatives and offering supporting action;

Takes the view that where this is not already happening, all United Nations Security Council decisions and recommendations on the different crises and conflicts in the Mediterranean must be upheld and implemented;

Advocates coordinated implementation of appropriate sanctions if long-term compliance with United Nations resolutions on conflicts in the Mediterranean cannot be secured;

Underlines the strategic importance of the islands in the Mediterranean and the need to avoid crises and conflicts over the islands and, where these arise, to resolve them under international law;

Considers that the United Nations, as the unifying organization of the international community of nations, should play a pre-eminent and coordinating role in the settlement of conflicts in the Mediterranean area;

Calls on Turkey to comply with the United Nations resolutions regarding Cyprus and, in particular, to withdraw all troops from Cyprus; calls on the Greek Cypriot and Turkish Cypriot communities to resume dialogue with each other under the auspices of the United Nations; calls on the European Community to take measures to promote a just solution that will restore the unity and integrity of Cyprus with full guarantees for all its citizens and its ethnic communities;

Calls on the Council to support the initiative by the President-in-Office for effective Community intervention with a view to achieving a lasting solution to the problem of Cyprus in accordance with United Nations decisions and decisions to date by the Community institutions;

Calls on Greece and Turkey to initiate a dialogue with a view to solving their disputes, and calls on the European Community to take measures to facilitate and maintain such a dialogue;

Supports a Conference on Security and Cooperation in the Mediterranean (CSCM), thereby laying a long-term foundation for the prevention of conflict, peaceful resolution of conflicts and cooperation in the Mediterranean;

Would welcome it if, in addition to the Mediterranean seaboard countries, other countries party to CSCE, together with interested countries from the Near East (including a legitimate representation of the Palestinian people), were to take part in the CSCM process;

Also considers it appropriate for a European Community representation to take part in CSCM;

Takes the view that although CSCE can help to lay down guidelines for CSCM, the approaches and methods of CSCE should not be imitated to the letter in relation to the Mediterranean, since the causes and limiting conditions of the conflicts in that region differ substantially in many respects from the CSCE frame of reference.